The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Excitement Continues! The Rush Continues!

THE GREAT SALE AT

59

CENTS CONTINUES AT THE

BEE-HIVE,

State-st., opposite Palmer House.

The BUSIEST PLACE in the United States.

WORDS OF EXPLANATION.

Some of our competitors seem ENVIOUS on account of our reputation of being the

LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE NORTHWEST.

A few explanatory words will, we hope at least, SETTLE THIS MATTER FOR GOOD.

Although we keep Jewelry, and a very good assortment for a Millinery and Dry Goods House, we by no means claim to be the Leading Jewelry House. We admit that our neighbors, N. Matson & Co., are far ahead of us.

Although we keep a complete assortment of Silks and Dress Goods we admit that Marshall Field & Co. are recognized as the LEADING retail house in that particular branch.

Although we keep a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods we admit that Wilson Bros. are recognized as the LEADING Gents' Furnishing House in this city.

Although we keep an excellent line of Shoes for Ladies and Children, and sell perhaps cheaper than any other establishment in the country, Bullock Bros. are recognized as the LEADING Retail Shoe House in this city, and we have no claim whatever to this title so far as Shoes are concerned.

The same is true of many other branches: Bailey & Tyrrell are recognized as the LEADING Retail China House; C. F. Gunther as the LEADING Candy Manufacturer.

WHAT THEN DOES LEADING MEAN?

IT MEANS:

1st. TO HAVE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
2d. TO HAVE THE LEADING STYLES.
3d. TO SELL CHEAP—LEAD IN PRICES.

But all three must be COMBINED. It is certainly not sufficient to sell one particular article cheap, because the smallest store may decline as a means of advertising for a day or a week. But when an establishment like the

BEE-HIVE

Sells EVERYTHING in the Millinery line cheaper than any one else, has the most stylish goods in the city, shows and keeps a complete assortment of everything belonging to such a department, LOW GRADE, MEDIUM, and the VERY BEST, for instance: Velours from 50 cts. to $15.00 per yard; Ostrich Plumes from 25 cts. to $25.00 each, etc., etc., THEN, AND ONLY THEN, are they entitled to style themselves,

THE LEADING MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE NORTHWEST.

MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO.,

174 and 176 STATE-ST.

BANKRUPT STORE.

55 CTS. SALE

THIS DAY, THURSDAY.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Cloaks, Clothing, Millinery, Crockery, Etc.,

ALL AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF

55 cts.

NOTICE.—We will open a Fine Lunch from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. to-morrow.

CALL EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

The Sale Continues All Week.

BANKRUPT STORE,

S. SHIER. 184 & 186 Dearborn.

"Proposals for Water-Pipe."

Proposals for Sewer.

Proposals for Water Pipe.

Published This Day:

BLANCHE W. HOWARD'S NEW NOVEL.

GUENN,

A Wave on the Breton Coast.

1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $1.5.

The latest production of the popular and talented author of "One Summer" and "Aunt Serena." It is a tale of love and art, the scene being laid in Brittany, and the picturesque shores and an less picturesque people of this land of romance are vividly and graphically described. The many thousands of Miss Howard's admirers will be pleased to find in this new volume much of the charm and entertaining vein, with an entire freshness of character and treatment, which have at the first into notice and established her as an original and brilliant writer as they are agreeable and fascinating.

The book is illustrated throughout with some forty vignettes, initials, etc., drawn expressly for it by a brilliant and artistic Australian artist.

WOODS AND LAKES OF MAINE.

A Trip from Moosehead Lake to New Gloucester in a Birch-Bark Canoe, to which are added some Indian plot-stories and fairy sometimes, now first published. By Lucien L. Hubbard, compiler of "Hubbard's Guide to Moosehead Lake and Northern Maine." Two and artistic illustrations by Will L. Taylor. 12mo. Half roll, $1.50. Tinted or Antique Bevels, $2.00.

There are many choice full-page and smaller engravings in the book, and also a large number of similar illustrations in the text. This is the first book in which the great northern park region of New England has been treated in this manner, and the very beauty of the illustrations will highly commend it to all lovers of nature.

ENGLISH RAMBLES.

And Other Pastime Pieces of Prose and Verse. By Wilkinson Warren, author of "The Trip to England," etc. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.00.

A charming collection of the later writings of Mr. Warren, including his very choice descriptive letters, his essays on Longfellow, and several notable poems.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,

BOSTON.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

LET THE

GOOD HOUSEWIFE

COME IN

And on the Hosiery and Underwear we are selling so reasonable. We told you why we are doing it, but perhaps some of you have forgotten. We will explain, for we want you to know and to remember it. Many ladies object going into a Clothing Store. We are determined to remove all such foolish objections, and have marked these goods at prices which will force you to buy of us—that is, unless you prefer to pay more elsewhere.

From the big trade we are having a good many of you must have gotten our 8. This is what we want. Our stock is large, our goods are what Gentlemen and Boys want, and it is for your interest to buy where you can do the best.

After looking through the Hosiery and Underwear take a look at our beautiful Neck-Dressings, in Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Windsors, etc.

Most of you know about our Boys' Clothes, and as for Gentlemen's Clothes, we refer you to any good merchant or workingman in Chicago who, if he has traded here, will advise you to come. Overcoats cheap.

WILDES CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner State & Madison-sts.

FRANK REED ..... Manager.

TO OUR Out-of-Town Patrons.

All Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to. We would call SPECIAL ATTENTION to the fact that all goods sent to our out-of-town patrons are perfect, and WE GUARANTEE THE SAME ENTIRE SATISFACTION as heretofore, giving the benefit of a reduction wherever same has been made.

We await immediate orders.

Mandel Bros.,

117 to 123 State-st.

CUTLERY

For Your Thanksgiving Table.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Offer a fine assortment of Carvers in pairs and in sets of three and five pieces. Also Pearl, Ivory, Celluloid, and Rubber Handle Knives and Forks, Nut Picks, Cracks, etc.

108 Madison-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

All kinds of Real Estate Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list ever always to some of our office.

Loans on Real Estate made promptly at current rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

RENT & REMOVAL OFFICE, 46 La Salle-st.

Morgan Park

MANDEL BROS.

Beg to inform the public that they have placed on sale their entire

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

SAVED FROM THE RECENT

FIRE!

AT SUCH

REDUCED PRICES

That will find a speedy sale.

Come Early and Avoid the Rush.

117 to 123 State-st.

Gibson, Parish, & Co.,

Are offering BIG BARGAINS in

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, AND TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

Their display is rich and attractive. Examine their goods before buying elsewhere.

79 & 81 Randolph-st., near State.

UNDERWEAR, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Largest stock of Men's Furnishings in AMERICA.

PRICES LOWEST.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARPETS!

We offer an DECIDED BARGAIN a large line of

Body Brussels

At $1.00 yd.

Tapestry Brussels,

60c yd.

Best Ingrains,

75c yd.

GOOD STYLES. EXCELLENT VALUES.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

SHIRTS

"Ready Made" and "Made to Order."

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

TEETH

RUPTURE CURED

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Suspicion that the Springer Caucus Is Made in the Interest of Randall.

Decrease in the Confidence Hitherto Felt by the Adherents of Carlisle.

The New York Delegation Pledged Accounts to Have Easier—The Tariff Issue.

MURDERED BY A BURGLAR.

The Cashier of an Indiana National Bank Killed in the Night.

CHARLES S. THORNE'S WIFE.

The Divorced Woman Institutes Suit Against the Widow.

INDIGNANT CITIZENS.

The Residents of a Connecticut Suburb Remonstrated to the Conduct of a Married Man.

A BIG TRANSACTION.

SUICIDE TO DEATH.

THE CORN CROP.

The States of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa Victimized by Squaw Winter.

Not Enough Sound Corn Left in These States to Supply Next Year's Seed.

Yields and Estimates Harvesting Beautiful Tales of Hard and Good Local.

The following reports of the condition of the corn crop for 1892 cover the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. The returns from the three States first named are, with a few local exceptions, of similar character, and all are unanimous in the statement that in the greatest crop harvested in many years. The circulars quoted seem to the reader then the quantity of grain raised. The crop has been cut short when the first frosts occurred, and in a great many fields it has been caught by the snow before it could be husked. There cannot possibly be more than half an average crop in the three States, and the corn they had to choose to the soil and because both are rotten. The consequence is that a large percentage of the grain is left and in many fields the hogs and other stock. Large quantities of this soft corn will undoubtedly go to waste on the approach of cold weather, as many farmers will have none of it than they can possibly use in feeding stock.

The question of seed for next year will prove a most serious one, as there will be a large deficiency. Farmers will not be asked to enjoy the most, as there is almost absolutely that the grain grown this year from Kansas and adjoining proportionately more than any others.

The reports from Kansas are of a particularly cheerful character. The State will harvest the largest crop ever grown in her borders and the grain is of an extra good quality. There is a decrease in production in certain localities, due to climatic conditions, but as a whole, as stated above, the crop in the largest and also the best ever grown in the State. Many of the farmers, not satisfied with garnering grain, are setting their eyes, and will sell it for a fair.

But a very small percentage of the crop in Nebraska has injured by frost, and the grain is in both sound, and in excellent shape in every respect.

ILLINOIS.

ABOUT CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 21.—[Special.]—Farmers are greatly discouraged in this portion of Illinois by the condition of the corn crop. Reports from forty places in McLean, De Witt, Ford, Livingston, Marin, Mason, Tazewell, and Woodford counties are unanimous in the statement that not more than from one-third to one-half of a full crop of merchantable corn will be in the cribs. The corn will average by weight only thirty-two bushels per acre, while by weight not more than forty. The corn was soft when the first frosts occurred, and as a result was frozen hard. There cannot possibly be more than half an average crop in the three States, and the corn they had to choose to the soil and because both are rotten. The consequence is that a large percentage of the grain is left and in many fields the hogs and other stock. Large quantities of this soft corn will undoubtedly go to waste on the approach of cold weather, as many farmers will have none of it than they can possibly use in feeding stock.

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NEW YORK.

Queen Winslow to Wed Like-John H. Chisholm, the Wife-Murderer.

A Young Girl Enticed to Chicago's Despatch Shot by an Ex-Beau.

Twelve Teams' Spring Progress—Death of John D. Prince—Untitle Locals.

SATIRICAL.

A VOTING GIRL SHOT.

A GOOD SHOT.

OBITUARY.

TRIBUNE TIDBITS.

TEMPEST AND TORRENT.

Portions of Arkansas and Missouri Visited by a Furious and Fatal Storm.

Several Lives Reported Lost, and Nearly an Entire Town Said to Have.

Inclement Rains in Indiana Followed by a Great Flood—Damage at the State Capital.

THE CYCLONE.

FRANK DUBOIS.

A Letter to Gertie Fuller from Her Injured Husband—What a Physician Says.

THE VICKSBURG FAILURE.

The Mississippi Valley Bank in the Hands of an Assignee.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Abraham Lincoln's Homestead at Springfield Being Restored to Its Former Condition.

Hog Cholera in De Witt County and Total Loss of Subscription Appeal Dispersed.

Decision Affecting Stockholders of the Oil Lower Insurance Company—Large Real-Estate Transaction.

ILLINOIS.

WISCONSIN.

MINNESOTA.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A STRIKE ON.

THE NEWS COMMONS.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

PUBLISH.

[illegible]

THIRD BASE OPENS.

[illegible]

ADVERTISE.

Academy of Music.

[illegible]

McVicker's Theatre.

[illegible]

Haverly's Theatre.

[illegible]

Grand Opera House.

[illegible]

Standard Theatre.

[illegible]

Chicago Music Hall.

[illegible]

Gaiety Theatre.

[illegible]

Quinlan's Fountain.

[illegible]

Professional Physicians.

[illegible]

Physical Wrecks.

[illegible]

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883.

CASE, to be followed by closing scathe.

GEN. SHERMAN arrived in Chicago yesterday morning.

THE mention in London yesterday was a small fire at Windsor Castle. The usual report of Prince Albert prevailed.

CROPPERS and Southern farmers are flocking. The rain has fallen for forty-eight hours. In Indianapolis damage to the amount of $100,000 has been done.

SHARP and darker Tuesday begins the annual fortnight of dirty work at Westminster, England, with two services, each attended by 2,000 people.

DR. SHADRACH BRADFORD has been arrested at Austin, Tex. He was wanted as a witness for that lawyer's lynchers, the exact whole trial, which ended in Brady's acquittal.

JUDGE TULEY yesterday dismissed for want of equity the bill of the Women's Educational Association against the Rev. Sheldon Dean. The complainants had failed to make out a case.

O'DONNELL'S trial has been set for Nov. 26, and it is manifest that the counsel for the defense will be prepared by that time and will prepare to the committee without another postponement.

THE Baltimore & Ohio will soon have a link from Chicago Junction, O., to Akron, where it will get Eastern connections. Then it will be all to New England business as directly as any of the trunk lines.

ONE hundred Hoosiers killed themselves during the year ending Oct. 31, 217 were killed by accident, two fell off [illegible] and two were hanged by mobs. Bull-ing, of course, counts in next year's statistics.

THE divorce wife of the late Charles S. Fessenden, jr., the eminent artist, has sued the legal adviser of a contract whereby the second with guaranteed that the husband should pay the first wife $50 a month. The defendant's discovery avers that a later bargain annulled the first bill of sale.

A DISPATCH yesterday morning passed over Arizona and Southern Missouri, going northward-east, and reached us for this way in Canal, Ill. At McKenzie, Ark., the line had already many hours. The house of the Sheriff was demolished and the family buried in the ruins, the Sheriff being killed and the people wounded.

THE projector H. J. Jewett, backed with a capital of unobtainable value at $10,000, to run the mails over Sand Beach, Mich., on Lake Huron. The bait, which is worth $10,000, is to exemplify good condition, but with an [illegible] that is to hold the cargo in probable readiness, and much of it has been already thrown over in a vain attempt to relieve the projector.

CANADA and neighboring places in Northwestern Illinois are in a fever of excitement. Two great companies, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Dubuque-ers, have been looking over lines of road to find an [illegible] which the coming fight of [illegible] may end paying not such even as the newer ports left to use. The C., B. & Q. sees pre-ten pieces of property yesterday, and the Dubuquers paid out $10,000 between daylight and forenoon. The Burlington intends to run a road directly from Chicago to Quebec, to be called the Chicago & North Western. The Northwestern is trying to hold from Prospect to Fulton, via Galena.

SO ARE WE have the proxies given the whole solid body of the City of Washington seems to have gone into the business of securing claims for applicants. Yesterday Col. Dudley called before the grand jury that among the forenoon who had been hired to have proxies sign-boards to their shops were one shoemaker, two editors, one publisher, one photographer, one dealer in hardware, two grocers, one gunsmith, one banker, one hack-maker, one laborer, and two copyists.

THE murder at Marshall, Mich., adds another to the already long list of unpunishable crimes of the day. A young man was ordered to leave camp by a husband who believed himself injured. The young man refused to leave camp, and both men were killed by another and left in the street. As each of the county is known that the homicide cannot, and probably does not, hope to escape public attention or correctional processes.

THREE persons—two architects and a contractor—are to come charged with responsibility for the disaster at Madison, Wis., two weeks ago today. The Coroner's jury, by careful location, seem to hold that the building was only in danger of collapse during erection, and that, had it been well completed, it would probably have possessed strength enough to thereafter stand alone. The two architects are blamed for their bad plans. The contractor is reprimanded for not sending a good chain to gave evidence of weakness.

IT IS alleged that the 14th of October, 1881, Charles W. Faulkner, a convicted man, and Charles J. Schmidt, a North Side farmer, whipping a colt, that beasts and children were crying from sympathy; that the unnatural man upbraided Schmidt; and that the whipper, enraged by his own brutality and made furious by wounded pride, turned on the unnatural man and lashed him till the blood flowed freely. On the relation of these allegations before Judge Tuley of the Circuit Ct. Schmidt, the whipper, was yesterday commanded to pay to Mr. Faulkner the sum of $1,000.

GRAVE fears are expressed for the safety of the passenger-propeller Manistee, coming from Duluth to Ontonagon, and the facts go such as to warrant the belief that the boat and all on board have been swallowed up in the icy waters of Lake Superior. The boat left Duluth, Wis., Thursday evening for Ontonagon, since which time nothing has been heard of the propeller or her crew of nineteen souls. Portions of wreckage have been recovered, but from her no bodies have been found, and hope are reigned exercising the choice of the lake in the almost vain hope that some of the seamen may have escaped. Many of the crew and officers resided in this city, where the vessel was owned. So far as known she carried no passengers.

CIVIL VS. SOCIAL RIGHTS.

Since the announcement of the Supreme Court decision denying the constitutionality of the supplemental Civil Rights act, mainly on the ground that the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments confer the power of Congress to interfere only when the privileges of the freedmen are abridged by State law or authority, many persons have been puzzled to understand why the original Civil Rights act is constitutional. The answer to this is probably to be found in the fact that the actual civil rights of the individual can be denied and abridged only by State authority, and that hence the constitutional objection to the supplemental act affecting certain social privileges does not apply to the actual civil rights enumerated in the original law. The rights guaranteed by the law of 1866 were to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, serve on juries, inherit, purchase, sell, hold, and convey property, etc. Such rights can only be denied by courts and officers of the State, and hence the Congressional statute is directed against State authority, which is not the case in the act relating to railroads, hotels, and amusement places.

The history of the original Civil Rights act bears out this distinction between the two. It was passed in 1866 upon the warrant of the thirteenth amendment, which had been adopted in the previous year. But some doubt arose as to whether the thirteenth amendment, which prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude in general terms, was broad enough to sustain the civil rights legislation, and it was then decided to submit the fourteenth amendment, the essential part of which reads as follows:

> All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The above amendment was framed directly with reference to the Civil Rights act, which had already been passed, and that act was re-enacted after the new amendment had been adopted. It was evidently held by Congress that the wording of the new amendment was explicit enough to cover all the corporate rights which attach to the enforcement of the civil rights enumerated in the statute. This has proved to be the case. It led to the abrogation of many laws in Southern States, such as the vagrant, apprentice, and contract regulations, so-called, which were the signal to deprive the blacks of their civil rights. The officers and agents of the States have always been held amenable to the authority of the United States law. In one case Ohio, the Judge of a Virginia County Court, refused to admit black citizens to jury-service, and was indicted. The defense made before the Supreme Court was that the State had not discriminated against the negro, and that the act of Judge Cole was that of an individual in opposition to the instructions of the State law. But the court held that "the constitutional provision must mean that no agency of the State, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Thus the statute enforcing the enjoyment of civil rights is plainly operative under the constitutional amendment.

But the attempt to give the negro a distinctive and discriminative possession of the enjoyment of certain social rights not guaranteed by United States law is the vain one we evidence present. It came in 1875, when the supplemental act was passed. But this opened up a new line of privileges not contemplated by the original civil-rights act and not covered by the amendment, because these additional privileges were of a nature to be denied by persons and corporations who have not officers of the State and did not constitute a part of the authority. In the exercise of one right not pertaining to locality or citizenship—namely, the right to vote—Congress proceeded to submit a new constitutional amendment (the fifteenth), which was adopted. There is no question about the constitutional power of Congress to enforce the black citizen's right to vote; and if the privileges of the steamboat, the hotel, and the theater had been guaranteed separately, as the right of suffrage was, by express laws, there would be no question about the constitutionality of the supplemental act. But the validity of such laws would have been seriously questioned even at that time if it had been supported. The more intelligent social classes, and that which is most directly to the black race, will hold it to be enough that, in social privileges, the negro stands upon the same footing as the white man before the law.

"ONE UNIFORM CONSOLIDATION."

The 5th of the present month Mr. E. S. March, of New York, went to Gen. Sherman in behalf of certain capitalists who wanted to establish speculations interests in the South provided they were assured of the most liberal and confidence of the people they would have in the South. In the course of his letter, Mr. March asked Gen. Sherman the following plain questions:

> I wish to put it plain. What kind of a [illegible] would these gentlemen, assuming such [illegible] to the Southern people, be likely to [illegible] to? Would they be considered as [illegible] or as [illegible]? Would they be [illegible] to the [illegible] of the State and to [illegible] to the [illegible] of the United States? Would they be [illegible] to the [illegible] of the State, and to [illegible] to the [illegible] of the United States? Would they be [illegible] to the [illegible] of the State, and to [illegible] to the [illegible] of the United States?

Gen. Sherman's reply was characteristic:

> I think in one of your letters you suggested that you would be glad to have my views on the [illegible] of the Southern States, and I am glad to give them to you, as far as I can, but I am not sure that I can give you any information that will be of value to you. I have always been a Democrat, and have always voted the Democratic ticket, but I have never been a politician, and have never taken any active part in politics, but I am in a good citizen to be entrusted with the same confidence whether he comes from the North or the South, whether he is a Democrat or Republican. This looks well upon paper, but is it the truth? Do these professions square with the practices of the South?

If, as Gen. Sherman says, Southern men, whether Republicans or Democrats, will be as loyal ready to vote as they please, and, as the Times-Herald says, they will meet with the same cordiality as Southern men, how is it that there was not one if they were to be Republicans? How is it that large Boston capitalists are returned to the State that are systematically Republican? How is it that every device of intimidation and infamous stuffing is used to suppress Republican majorities? How is it that in Northern Representative districts there is an average vote of 17,000, while in Southern Representative districts there is an average vote of 11,000 votes only? How is it that Republicans are driven away from the polls when they attempt to vote, and killed if they persist, or are so intimidated that they do not vote to vote at all? How is it that such men as those arrested at Danville, and such brutal political savagery as was perpetrated upon Republican voters in Cobb County, Georgia, is allowed to go unpunished? Such a condition of things as this in the South does not help with Gen. Sherman's statements.

Gen. Sherman may write scores of kindly letters and he may be sincere in what he says, but as long as these ugly realities are matters of regular occurrence in every political campaign it will be useless for the South to expect that Northern men are going down there to invest their capital. Unquestionably Northern Democrats would be allowed to vote, but the capital of the North that is seeking investment is mostly in the hands of Republicans, and Republicans have a prejudice in favor of voting the Republican ticket free from any man's interference or dictation. It is about folly to assert that they can have the right in the South, and until they can have it they won't go there. A minority vote the South, and that wholly a fiction. If has the consistency and is prepared to keep it by disfranchising Republicans or any intervening combination that may be formed against it. It stops at no form of dishonesty and no device of violence that will serve its purpose. Whenever there is a Republican majority it has been suppressed and the minority seated. Therefore until Gen. Sherman can explain away the ugly reality the gentlemen of a capital exception for Northern Republicans are not worth the paper upon which they are written.

LORD OF DEATH IN ASSIGNMENTS.

There is a considerable number of legacies which the ring to the theory that of the wife which arise in human affairs will vest themselves without human intervention. They require no activity, "here" which are to straighten out of things crooked or warped. A famous example of this philosophy is offered by the moves made by Prof. Fawcett, of Great Britain, the eighteenth political economist, to the revelations with regard to the leasing of the London post. Very well, he says, but we must set the morning about it except as we choose to exert ourselves to dividently. It would be contrary to ethics for practice for the Government to interfere in such matters. Despite between landlord and tenant are to the rights of "free contract," and must be left to the operation of "the law of trade." The wife thus between those who use railroads and those who are there are according to these theories to the open ruling of "the contract," and consequently outside of the proper limits of any Government control.

The latest news with regard to the arrangements made by the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific for the management of the Pacific coast business affords a fine view of the "leaving" which the people there are to enjoy in existing their railroad "monopoly." The result of it all is, that what was the monopoly of one is now the monopoly of two. The two owners here in the first place divided by the brothers. The Pacific Slope is not ruling favorably. One of these is located east to the Northern Pacific, the other to the Central Pacific. Each road finds itself not to go into the other's territory. With the communities either a few days of this arrangement discover all hope of competition for the Californians, and one of the objects of the chartering and subsidizing of the Northern Pacific—that of introducing competition into transcontinental traffic—is defeated.

But the interesting fact now transpires that to promote the Northern Pacific to be able to give the Central Pacific the agreed to pay it the yearly sum of $500,000 as a compensation for not coming into "its territory." The negotiations on this basis of the pool have been long and tedious. It was at last proposed that the Central Pacific should give the Northern Pacific 10 per cent of the receipts from its through traffic as a consideration for the latter's not attempting to do any of it. But the Northern Pacific demurred to this on the ground that if it agreed not to go into the Central Pacific's territory, and not to do any of its business, it must have at least 50 per cent. Otherwise it would pick up and [illegible] perhaps half, perhaps more—at least all it could get.

The San Francisco people have been counting a good deal on the completion of the Northern Pacific for relief from the exactions and little and great tyrannies of the Central Pacific. The Northern Pacific is now finished and can ship passengers and freight to San Francisco as well as to Portland. But the only result so far as the San Franciscans are concerned is, that they have to contribute—for it is they who will have to pay it—$500,000 a year to support the Northern Pacific for not doing there any good. The hold the Central Pacific has on "its territory" is evidently tighter than ever. The corporation that might have been a competitor has been converted in an accomplice that is, ally. There has been no cessation in rates and there will be none. On the contrary, the people of California and both over and of their already [illegible] pockets a bonus of $500,000 a year for the Northern Pacific for not coming to their assistance. That is the event the last year the Judas who refuses to notice the property.

This is what the "law of trade" have done for the people of the Pacific coast in the matter of railroad rates. It will be interesting to see how they will be managed when the Southern Pacific is opened to San Francisco, and the Central Pacific has to face competition at both ends. It is not likely that it will be content to divide the business according to the present proportions.

Gen. Sherman may write scores of kindly letters and he may be sincere in what he says, but as long as these ugly realities are matters of regular occurrence in every political campaign it will be useless for the South to expect that Northern men are going down there to invest their capital. Unquestionably Northern Democrats would be allowed to vote, but the capital of the North that is seeking investment is mostly in the hands of Republicans, and Republicans have a prejudice in favor of voting the Republican ticket free from any man's interference or dictation. It is about folly to assert that they can have the right in the South, and until they can have it they won't go there. A minority vote the South, and that wholly a fiction. It has the consistency and is prepared to keep it by disfranchising Republicans or any intervening combination that may be formed against it. It stops at no form of dishonesty and no device of violence that will serve its purpose. Whenever there is a Republican majority it has been suppressed and the minority seated. Therefore until Gen. Sherman can explain away the ugly reality the gentlemen of a capital exception for Northern Republicans are not worth the paper upon which they are written.

LORD OF DEATH IN ASSIGNMENTS.

There is a considerable number of legacies which the ring to the theory that of the wife which arise in human affairs will vest themselves without human intervention. They require no activity, "here" which are to straighten out of things crooked or warped. A famous example of this philosophy is offered by the moves made by Prof. Fawcett, of Great Britain, the eighteenth political economist, to the revelations with regard to the leasing of the London post. Very well, he says, but we must set the morning about it except as we choose to exert ourselves to dividently. It would be contrary to ethics for practice for the Government to interfere in such matters. Despite between landlord and tenant are to the rights of "free contract," and must be left to the operation of "the law of trade." The wife thus between those who use railroads and those who are there are according to these theories to the open ruling of "the contract," and consequently outside of the proper limits of any Government control.

The latest news with regard to the arrangements made by the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific for the management of the Pacific coast business affords a fine view of the "leaving" which the people there are to enjoy in existing their railroad "monopoly." The result of it all is, that what was the monopoly of one is now the monopoly of two. The two owners here in the first place divided by the brothers. The Pacific Slope is not ruling favorably. One of these is located east to the Northern Pacific, the other to the Central Pacific. Each road finds itself not to go into the other's territory. With the communities either a few days of this arrangement discover all hope of competition for the Californians, and one of the objects of the chartering and subsidizing of the Northern Pacific—that of introducing competition into transcontinental traffic—is defeated.

But the interesting fact now transpires that to promote the Northern Pacific to be able to give the Central Pacific the agreed to pay it the yearly sum of $500,000 as a compensation for not coming into "its territory." The negotiations on this basis of the pool have been long and tedious. It was at last proposed that the Central Pacific should give the Northern Pacific 10 per cent of the receipts from its through traffic as a consideration for the latter's not attempting to do any of it. But the Northern Pacific demurred to this on the ground that if it agreed not to go into the Central Pacific's territory, and not to do any of its business, it must have at least 50 per cent. Otherwise it would pick up and [illegible] perhaps half, perhaps more—at least all it could get.

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The constitutional argument against the postal telegraph is treated at length in an article by Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard in his article on the Government control of the telegraph in the December number of the North American Review. Postmaster-Gen. of the West-ern Union, gave his a prominent place in the most article in the same periodical, but Mr. Hubbard easily stamps it atop. The Postmaster-Gen. in private life, has decided that the authority given Congress by the Constitution to establish post-offices and post-roads applies to the entire postal system of the country, of which the telegraph is a part that is a matter of fact and a matter of theory. In the first resolution passed by the Continental Congress with regard to the Post-Office, in 1775, the function of the Postmaster was defined to be "the safety and secret conveyance of intelligence from one end of the continent to the other." There is an intimation here of the saving theory of Postmaster-Gen. that a Government which could use speedy means for the conveyance of intelligence could not constitutionally use a quicker means. Postmaster-Gen. stated that while Congress could make contracts for the carriage of the mails it could not buy or hold the cars, roads, and other appurtenances, the inference being that by the same token it could not buy the Western Union, but Mr. Hubbard in the exercise of patience to which Congress has both made, as to the use of the constitution of the National or Centralized fund, and has acted in one supposition, as in the case of the mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia in the year 1801. The President of the Western Union says that the "telegraph is not a postal service." Congress in 1845 said, and many subsequent Congresses have repeated it, that the postal service is "the communicating intelligence with rapidity and dispatch from one part to another of the United States." Congress built the first telegraph opened to the country—that between Washington and Baltimore—and for several years it was operated by the Postmaster-Department. The Postmaster-General in his annual report for 1846 says that the "telegraph is a means of transmitting intelligence promptly to all or specified ends of post-age," and he adds, and Mr. Hubbard: "This is an important fact omitted in the Postmaster-Gen. by the Constitution. It is an agent readily applied to any other end desired by the people of man for the diffusion of intelligence. The use of an instrument so powerful for good or evil cannot be left with safety to the people in the hands of private individuals unconnected by law." On the whole, the Western Union people had better abandon the constitutional argument. They will find nothing to the matter of the people's time due to certain their rights that a monopoly of the use of electricity is correspondence is one of their "sacred rights."

[redacted]

As will be seen from a perusal of the full reports published elsewhere, the farmers of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa have much to congratulate themselves upon this year's crop of corn. In these three States, with but a few exceptions, the corn is out and in for nothing but husk, for which it is now being generally sold. This was brought about by the being that frosts and late forced out, when they reached ripeness, preventing the corn from ripening. This state of affairs is especially the cause in connection with the problem of where to secure good cost, for the experience of the last season has shown that farmers must depend for the safety of their stock upon the early fruits of the season, and that fodders cost a too shadow. As to the corn crop of Kansas and Nebraska, the farmers report an exceptional yield in quality and quantity, which is generally across from here, the only thing needed being favorable weather for gathering.

The official announcement in New York yesterday that a large quantity of the wheat there—nearly a quarter of a million bushels—was out of condition and not fit for export is only a partial revelation of the disgraceful state of things in the employment of that port. It is a fact that of the right and more millions of wheat stored at that point and figuring in the estimates of the visible supply at least 1,000,000 are wheat and moreover shall that could not pass Chicago inspection. The wheat in the elevators of New York City—about 1,000,000 bushels—is good, but the remainder, stored in the South-ern bonds and elsewhere around the port, is made up of inferior grain that has been picked up at low prices around the country, and taken to New York to be cleaned and mixed with good Chicago wheat in the expectation of passing it off on the foreign consumer as a high-grade article. It is this unfamiliar name switching in New York that is an incentive on the export trade of discreditly. It is the general plaint in the foreign market, and is answerable for a portion of the good wheat billed to it. The wheat is thrown on the contract, in good. What fault is offered the foreign buyer here is precisely what it proceeds to be. The quality this year is better than usual. The provisional frauds attempted by the New York elevators and others on the shareholders of Chicago and in the long run have a good effect on the business of Chicago, for they will send foreign buyers direct to Chicago. But their immediate result is to bring of another wheat into discredit abroad.

Something is likely to happen again. The Boston organ of Lynchburg says:

> Now that the good citizens in power and authority, but less get out of the way, and there can no longer be a motive to arrest their movements, which in Virginia do not go over the range between Saturday and Monday, [illegible] to a [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria and Her Attendants Alarmed by a Fire Near Windsor Castle.

The Bavarian Envoy Preparing to Leave France at Count Arco's Ultimatum Delivered.

Germany's Crown Prince Reeling the Horrors of Spain—Coal Collision at Sea.

A PERIL AT WINDSOR.

Extreme Excitement Among the Queen and Her Attendants.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—What seemed almost like an Windsor Castle were spread through the city this evening and occasioned excitement among the guests and those on the lookout for Queen Victoria. The corresponding story was to the effect that an attempt had been made to blow up the castle with dynamite, and that the private apartments of the Queen had been completely destroyed. The Queen made the journey from Balmoral to Windsor yesterday, and the fact that "precautionary" precautions had been taken along the route for her safety lending to the alarming rumors that had gained circulation. Such, however, proved to be the case. The fire was confined to the chimney of the Queen's sitting apartments, and the damage done was slight. The fire was in the chimney, and the Queen's suite were aroused by hearing the roar of the flames outside.

The first intelligence has, however, reached all society. A fire occurred in a hair-dresser's shop in Windsor, situated near the castle walls. Before the engines could reach the place the flames had full possession of the shop building. The wind at the time was strong, and was blowing in a direction straight from the shop toward the castle, carrying burning embers which fell into the garden of the royal Chapel of St. George, and finding there produced a slight ignition. By the time all the firemen were on the ground, and all sorts of aid rendered were afloat. The fire brigade and military had, however, gained complete mastery of the situation, the fire at the shop was under control, and the spirits upon St. George's Chapel were extinguished before they had gained any hold to any much harm.

The news dispatches from Windsor state that the fire has made the Queen quite nervous. Her Majesty has not recovered from the agitation which followed the rising to her feet last March, and is not yet able to go up and down stairs unassisted. The fire and sudden alarm during the progress of the fire, but those in attendance have since consistently made the occasion of inquiry as to the condition of the royal household and the area attended to the royal apartments.

FIGHTING AND DYING.

Terrible Loss of Life in the Soudan Campaign.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—There is no truth in the report that any plot against the Queen Prince Imperial was discovered in Dresden. What probably gave rise to any such story is the fact that a large number of sudden arrests occurred in the city by the police of the Dresden authorities, who, I am nothing on but effort to avoid war, and at present consider Tunis as secure that I have large preparations looking to a war departure of the main Chinese fleet from Paris.

Late tonight the members of the Chinese Embassy completed their preparations to leave Paris. When one probably their last engagement rather with the Government of France was the delivery of the ultimatum of China, that an attempt upon Harvard will be regarded as a declaration of war. All the Powers have received official notification of the delivery of the ultimatum, and it is considered probable here that the Embassy has private information that the French have already another naval force, and that war may have actually commenced.

THE CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck Prussia at the Berlin Railway station, was spoken of this evening. The letter is intimately connected with the events brought. Some have assigned as the motive of the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck to connect to the present embarrassment. It seems that the Chinese Government has been everything to its power to avert war, and such all possible concessions, but that the Cabinet of France have come to the end, China will maintain her attitude and abide the events of the present affair.

DIPLOMATIC MEANINGS.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Chinese Ambassador has received a reply to the last Chinese communication on the Tonquin question. China makes fresh proposals which are not in any way unfavorable to the French Government.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Owing to some interruption, information of military operations at Tonquin is not expected for a week.

A naval commission.

The fleet will make a naval demonstration in the Chinese coast during the attack upon Foochow.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

An Old Soldier's Opinion of Him.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—There is no truth in the report that any plot against the Crown

THE FAT-STOCK SHOW.

Today Will Witness the End of a Most Successful Exhibition.

Something About the Week's Results, Financially and Otherwise Considered.

Award-Sheet Exhibits—The Full List of Tuesday's Awards—Final Meetings of Directors.

WEARING THE END.

THE GREAT SHOW A DECIDED SUCCESS.

A dull, rainy and dreary day made the attendance at the Fat-Stock Show yesterday much lighter than it has been any previous day of the week. The visitors were mostly those exclusively composed of breeders and other gentlemen. The horse department, a number of accidents to the rooms of the fair, the exercises of which were long with those through Tuesday. Today the decision of the judges will be given as to the comparative merits of the animals shown as fast for inspection. The weather is unfortunate to avoid and more that the managers cannot but be expected to add to advantage. While the weather may affect all the most alike, it will not be exceptional if some differences of opinion should arise as to the point from the decisions of the judges that have been given.

The Award Sheet and Exhibits.

As the end draws near there is much speculation among those who are interested as to how to the prospects of the Chicago Fat-Stock Show as to the financial result. Whether the receipts will pay expenses and premiums given, it is certain that no interest shall be financial, but has ever existed in such shape as has been paid to the men and it is equally certain that more than one month to widen and to the wide the interest in the Chicago Fat-Stock Show as the best exhibition of the kind ever held in the country. The number of entries and footings of the book, in the three shows are being a great encouragement, but they are trifling in number to the exhibits and to the facility control of the stock and to be having reasons (mainly monetary), mostly ... and physical.

CATTLE.

THE FINAL AWARDS.

The following are the final awards for cattle:

Short-horns.

Bull, three years old and over—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Bull, two years old—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Bull, one year old—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Bull calf—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Cow, three years old and over—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Heifer, two years old—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Heifer, one year old—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Heifer calf—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Herd, four animals, bull and three females—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Herd, bull and four females—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Herd, bull and four females, bred by exhibitor—First premium to [illegible], Illinois; second premium to [illegible], Illinois.

Herd, four animals

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DOTY DISGRACE.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

THE DAILY WATERGRAPH.

TWENTY-FIFTH-ROOM PARLOR AND THE NEW CHURCH CHIMES

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRES.

THE TURF.

Important Meeting of Representative Turfmen at Louisville.

TRIBUNE PARTICULARS.

First Meeting of the Cook County State National Bank Completed—The Matter Relative Thereto Confirmed.

TO-DAY'S CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Board of Trade Yesterday.

Grain Inspected Into Store and Withdrawn—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago Live-Stock Exchange.

Prices Current in the Produce, Provision, Live-Stock and Other Markets.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Probable Loss of the Passenger Propeller Manistee with Her Entire Crew.

The Union Line Propeller Jewett and Schooner Sunset Run on a Rocky Reef.

Four Lives Lost by the Explosion of the Erie Boiler-Shop Wrecker—Miscellaneous Marine.

The Passenger Propeller Manistee Supposed Lost on Lake Superior with All Aboard—Wreckage Found.

The Propeller C. J. Hunt and Consort Run on the Rocks.

Four Lives Lost by a Gas Explosion.

Wreck.

Fatal Collision.

Other Disasters.

Accidents.

Casualties.

Suicides.

Miscellaneous.

Disasters Abroad.

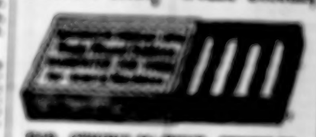
USE MERRICK'S SPOOL COTTON

No Cinch, Soft Finish, 200 Yards,

For Machine or Hand Sewing.

ALSO

Merrick's Ready-Wound Bobbins,



FOR SEWING-MACHINE SHUTTLES.

The latter are put up in packages of one yards each, as shown by above cut. By their use time and labor is saved, the annoyance of winding too bobbins obviated, and a more perfect stitch obtained.

For sale by all the leading dry goods houses and sewing machine agencies. Try it and you will use no other.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY, 245 FIFTH AVE., Chicago.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with tan, freckles, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It entirely removes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY, and as natural, genteel, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole

American Galvanic Co.,

NOTICE.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

THE GREAT POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.

THE STODDARD LECTURES

JOHN L. STODDARD'S

The Capitals of Europe.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

EVERYBODY TO HAVE A CHANCE

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Two Courses, Exactly Alike.

COURSE I. . . THURSDAY EVENING,

COURSE II. . . FRIDAY EVENING,

The Busy Metropolitan Life of Europe

ILLUSTRATED BY

JOHN L. STODDARD,

Appropriate Orchestral Music

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. EDWARD HEIMENDAHL.

ONE DOLLAR,

TWO DOLLARS,

THREE DOLLARS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

SECURE YOUR SEATS TODAY

FOR THE

Clara Louise Kellogg Concert,

Friday Evening, Nov. 23,

AT ..... O'CLOCK SHARP.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

FRENCH OPERA COMPANY!

Mlle. AIMEE!

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE!

LOOK & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

Mrs. Tom Thumb

LOOK & MIDDLETON'S

WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

THE GREAT EGYPT,

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Boston Ideal Opera Co.

THIS EVENING AT 8,

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

FRENCH OPERA COMPANY!

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

DONNELLY'S FOUR COMPANY.

ZOELLNER'S QUARTET AND ADELE PHILLIPS.

Five Acres Enclosed and Heated.

MR. EDWIN D. SEAS.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT

BARON RUDOLPH!

HAVERLY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SOTHERN as "DAVID GARRICK."

NATIONAL PAVILION.

Battle of Gettysburg.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Grand Pacific.

W. B. Young, of London, Eng., is at the Palmer.

Jay Fernald, of the Kellogg company, is at the Leland.

Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Phil H. Sheridan are at the Palmer.

Dr. William J. Arnold, of Baltimore, Md., is at the Grand Pacific.

Ex-Congressman Horace F. Page, of California, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judson Lyon, of St. Louis, and Ezra Millard, of Omaha, are at the Palmer.

A. H. Barlow, of New York, and Lieut. M. Gibbs, of Boston, are at the Leland.

James T. Powell, of Philadelphia, and A. W. Alvis, of New York, are at the Sherman.

David T. King, of Honolulu, and H. Parsons, of New Zealand, are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Wedderburn, of San Francisco, and C. H. Stevenson, of Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

D. H. Bell, of Marquette, Mich.; C. A. Barnes, of Detroit, and W. B. Green, of Utah, U. T., are at the Tremont.

IN GENERAL.

The Health Commissioner has announced his intention to compel the owners of all hog-slaughtering and tallow-rendering establishments, and of other like offensive nuisances, to obey the law or be put out of existence.

At a regular meeting of the South Park Board yesterday afternoon it was decided to pay $1,000 for three acres of land in Eagle Park. The purchase of this parcel has been before the Board for some time.

The subscription yesterday, as observed by Salmon, options, Cook on Building, top at Latimer. 0 p. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; 0 a. m., 57; Harmonic, 0 a. m., 57; 0 p. m., 57.

Thomas Hazel, a German, 45 years old, only two months from the old country, was found a few days ago by Policeman Donohue prowling on the Southwestern, No. 233 Van Buren street, and was taken to the County Hospital as a presumptive vagabond.

The Chief of Police of Philadelphia has telegraphed the officials here for information concerning Henry C. Jones, of Johnson City, Mo. He is here and not at Cincinnati, as he stated he was. He is to see the city and get to Philadelphia nothing less.

Fred Schwenker Stuart has gone to Omaha to take charge of the office there until an appointment is made to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Inspector John B. Shea. Fred is an excellent shooter, and has designs for offenses to comply with the order requiring him to submit heavy monthly expenditures.

The Chicago Scientific Medical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific. Drs. W. T. Belfield, E. L. Shurtz, and H. Tobey were elected members. Dr. Belfield then read a paper entitled "The Effects of the Suppression of Menses on the Urine," and Dr. H. C. Bradford presented a paper on "Pneumonia," both of which were discussed quite extensively by other members present.

A committee of the Lumbermen's Exchange will be in session yesterday afternoon to decide on a plan to prevent gentlemen desirous of becoming known the name of the Supreme Grand Scribe entirely gaseous meetings in the city, between decision and the down stairs, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Grand Boulevard, this city, Institute Supreme Council, No. 33, of Chicago, at Dearborn Hall Tuesday evening. The Governors to persons 50 and 60 in number, mainly from Lafayette Lodge and Chapter, meeting at No. 75 East Monroe street, and are Grand Inner Sitting Hamon. After initiating the new members the officers and members will proceed to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where a banquet will be served, at which Dr. Hamon will preside.

Daniel A. Dunn, of this city, was a native of Cape "on the Potomac." His own name, and some have seen afterwards. He was at the Fortieth Ward the other evening, and at the usual hour the boys had been nearly beaten to the ground with their long fingers to bring about them. "Only open up a little and let us in or keep us out and we will be quiet," said one of the boys, and after a few words there was a rush of the boys, and the door was opened. Dunn was found to be the worse for liquor, and was taken to the Harrison-street station.

Mr. Geo. Bertram, a German teacher residing at No. 32 Orleans avenue, is in a very critical condition over the loss of his husband, Albert Bertram, who left his home four months ago. Previous to a letter he wrote, and that have not been received since, Mr. Bertram left his home at No. 32 Orleans avenue, and has been missing. He is about five feet seven inches in height, and has a light complexion and light hair. He is supposed to be in this city, and any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife.

Yesterday, in reference to the new bottom, I stated, in Justice, Mr. Henry A. Hoyne said that he thought the title was a sufficient foundation of the action without any preliminary proceedings to determine the title of what he was to sell. It is understood, however, that certain gentlemen of Mr. Hoyne and others will institute proceedings to test the validity of the title, and that the matter will be brought before the Circuit Court.

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FAT STOCK!

VISITORS

to the

Fat Stock Show

SHOULD NOT FAIL to look at our fine stock, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts., opposite Post-Office. Call before entering the Exposition Building; it will pay you to do so. Open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. Suits made to order in six hours. Overcoats to order in four hours. We keep a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods at prices to suit everybody.

NICOLL The Tailor,

Pioneer of Moderate Prices,

LAKESIDE BUILDING,

Cor. Clark and Adams-sts.

CABINETS $2.00 A DOZEN.

Kruesi

Chicago's Popular Photographer has just secured the Rembrandt Photos in the correspondence low price of $2.00 a doz. Large cut and finer finish in vogue.

Visitors from all parts of the country, including our Washington, also out-of-city friends, one block south of Palmer House.

REMEMBER, $2 A DOZ. FOR CABINETS.

SHOES!

Made of the Best Leather, Cut by the Best Cutters, made by the Best Workmen, consequently they are

RELIABLE,
WELL-FITTING,
COMFORTABLE,
DURABLE

C. E. WISWALL & CO.,

79 Madison-st.,

Opposite McVicker's Theatre.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, Nov. 23, at 9:30,

SPECIAL SALE OF

Fancy Goods!

Consisting of a large assortment of

Vases, Cologne Sets, Wine Sets, Cigar and Spoon, Napkin Rings, Pain and Pet Shavers, Fruit Dish, China Tea Sets, Decorated Chamber Sets, and a great variety of other articles.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELSON, FARRISH & CO.

Lipman's Great Sale!

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

Commencing

This Morning at 10 o'clock

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and Miscellaneous Goods.

L. MAYAGE, Optician,

J. C. WILSON & CO.

CANS & TANKS,

239 and 241 Lake-st.

CANDY

KRANZ'S CANDIES

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

STOVES

MALTBY'S

CANARY BIRDS

Mocking-Bird Food

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE

DURKEE'S SALVE

CHALLENGE SALVE

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Burns Second Case.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I observed in your issue of this morning a letter from Burns, who should not the Van Burns Street case be more fully known to the tax-payers of the city?

T.

The Lottery.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Observing a report in your columns which is the private property of the same, would be a great service to many of the tax-payers if you would publish the names of the Police Commissioners.

Subscriber.

Ask an Old-Line Banker.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you kindly inform me if there is any provision in the Internal Revenue Law imposing a penalty on the Commissioners of Cook and DuPage counties, respectively, for neglect of duty?

U. S. Bonds.

Sent to the Various Police Substations.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you kindly inform me what became of the prisoners in the various police stations who were arrested during the riots on the night of the 17th, and charged with [illegible]?

Curious to Know.

The Burns and Police Contests Discussed by Commissioners.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I call your notice to the many letters appearing in the papers with the name of another Burns, who wishes to acquaint the public with the fact that he is not the party who gave the [illegible].

L. D. Burns.

Mrs. George M. Love.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you correspond "Southern" to state in your issue of this morning, how contemptuously Mrs. George M. Love treated the citizens of Chicago on their return from Washington, after the assassination of Lincoln, when she was entertained by the citizens at the Tremont House, and the elaborate manner in which she was received by the citizens generally?

Subscriber.

Origination of Hardest Type.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] In yesterday's issue you say that to Fred Bennett and brothers is due the credit of originating the present type standards, they having reported the idea in 1872. I think you are not much ahead of them, for I well remember to have seen specimens of their type, presented to Gutenberg on the occasion of his jubilee, in 1840, by the late C. B. Rand, Principal of Rand's Type Foundry, at Hartford, Conn. I believe he was preparing a paper on the subject.

Antiquarian.

All Right.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I see the expression used frequently by druggists in speaking of a pure article "strictly pure" and "absolutely pure." Is this correct?

Druggist.

[A million men will not make a thing right that is "wrong." One has a right to take his own place. A druggist may guarantee any article he has for sale to be "pure," "genuine," "perfectly splendid," and still be a great knave. Practice those nothing of [illegible] or shipping patrons.]

Southern Sentiment.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I see by today's Tribune that the Hon. Henry Ward Beecher has been to see Mr. Johnson and that Henry will, and has given him a lecture.

Is this of Mrs. Love? With to ask if Mr. Beecher, returning to the bosom of the Southern fold, has come to be a prophet in his own land? If so, may not Chicago look to have the honor of his visit? I am sure Mr. Beecher's many friends, without regard to party, will be glad to welcome him home.

Subscriber.

Mr. Church to Mr. Wood.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] In the interest of a reconciliation between Mr. Church and Mr. Wood, I would suggest that the latter gentleman be requested to change his name to Mr. Church, as the latter has been the name of the Fire Department of this city for many years, and is well known and respected by the entire community. Mr. Wood's name is not so well known, and is associated with many unpleasant things.

Subscriber.

Obstructions to Freight.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I see by your issue of this morning that the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company have been compelled to remove the obstructions which they had placed on the sidewalk in front of their depot on Madison street. Will you please inform me if the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been compelled to remove the obstructions which they have placed on the sidewalk in front of their depot on Lake street? If not, why not?

Subscriber.

Cyclone or Tornadoes?

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] In answer to a correspondent who asked the question if cyclones and tornadoes were the same you replied that they were not. I would like to know if the storm which have recently been so much damage to the West were cyclones or tornadoes? The New York Sun, in answer to a similar inquiry, said that they were tornadoes. Is the Sun correct?

[Webster defines a cyclone thus: "A violent storm, or whirlwind of extended circuit." He defines of a tornado as: "A violent gust or a violent disturbance of the air, sometimes attended by a whirling, progressive motion, usually accompanied with dense clouds, lightning, and torrents of rain, and commonly of short duration and small breadth; a hurricane. The same authority's definition of a whirlwind is: "A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis, and having a progressive motion." Briefly a tornado is this latter; "A violent storm, characterized by the convergence of the wind and by its sudden changes; as the Sun says true [illegible] accompanied by thunder and lightning." It will be a good story that answered to that the test.]

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The Education of Deaf Mutes.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] The editorial "Annals of Philanthropy" in regard to deaf mutes, which appeared in The Tribune of yesterday has quite a surprise to me, not especially that part of it which relates with to the relief of deaf, but that a new system of benignity has sprung up to assist those of the unfortunate class of unfortunates that come together to their education. It is the first time I have had to do with the deaf, but I have had to do with the blind, and have found them to be as much in need of assistance as the latter, but there are not so many who have had much education who show the same sympathy as in the case of the blind. I am sorry to say that I do not know of any institution in this city for the deaf and dumb, but I am sure that there are many who would be glad to assist in the good work if they knew how they are employed and for what purpose.

Inq.

Organization of Sunday Clubs.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, whether such clubs have come to during the colored people under the Civil Rights bill from the hands of the Supreme Court? Also, if any colored person desires to avail the rights accorded to "other citizens," to whom can he apply for redress? As the law has been indeed somewhat unfriendly, it seems to me that there should be some provision made for the benefit of those who are compelled to seek its protection.

Subscriber.

The College of Pharmacy and Institute Park.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] My attention has been called to several articles in The Tribune, in which it is announced that the Chicago College of Pharmacy is endeavoring to secure the premises in Institute Park, built as an ornament to the Public Library in Northern Park. Such an assumption does injustice to the College of Pharmacy, which has never yet, to my knowledge, made any such application.

A careful examination of the records of the college shows that no such plan has ever been considered, or even proposed. The College of Pharmacy has always held to that it will not willing to do its work and take its share of the public expense for the benefit of the community, and to secure the respect of the pharmaceutical profession.

The college has never been in better condition than at the present time. It is well equipped in the line of library and apparatus, and has become an institution of large importance to the city. Its students, who are drawn from all parts of the United States and Territories, and a few foreigners, are earnest men of strong moral character, and cannot fail to be a credit to any educational institution in the city.

These facts the College of Pharmacy has endeavored to publish widely, in order to bring to its doors such students as are looking for more than ordinary educational advantages. Several propositions to remove it to other cities have been made, but the trustees and faculty have not considered them favorably, and have not even entertained the idea of leaving the city which has done so much to foster and build up the college. Liberal accommodations have been offered in other different parts of the city, but the trustees feel that the offer of the present location is the most desirable, and to the progress accordingly. It is possible that such a plan may have been suggested by some well-meaning person, but it is safe to say that there are no intentions of building with persons connected with the college. It is doubtful if the trustees have ever heard of such a plan.

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Subscriber.

The Civil Rights Bill and the Colored People.

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Subscriber.

The Steele Quieting Suits.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] In an article in today's Tribune, in the Steele quieting suits, the following occurs: "The Steele claimants have been to see Mr. Lincoln, and have got from him a letter to Secretary Stanton, which, he says, directs the latter to adjust the claims of the Steele heirs." Now, I would like to know if the Secretary of War has any authority to adjust claims against the United States, or if he has any power to do so? If he has not, then the letter from Mr. Lincoln is worthless, as it would be of no more value than the paper it is written on.

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Chicago, Nov. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you please inform me whether the colored people have any rights under the Civil Rights bill? If they have, what are they? Can they testify in the courts? Can they sue and be sued? Can they hold property? Can they vote? Can they hold office? Can they serve on juries? Can they marry white people? Can they ride in the cars? Can they go to the theaters? Can they go to the churches? Can they go to the schools? Can they go to the hotels? Can they go to the restaurants? Can they go to the saloons? Can they go to the barber shops? Can they go to the tailor shops? Can they go to the shoe shops? Can they go to the hat shops? Can they go to the clothing stores? Can they go to the dry goods stores? Can they go to the grocery stores? Can they go to the meat markets? Can they go to the fish markets? Can they go to the vegetable markets? Can they go to the fruit markets? Can they go to the flower markets? Can they go to the seed markets? Can they go to the nursery markets? Can they go to the florist markets? Can they go to the greenhouse markets? Can they go to the conservatory markets? Can they go to the hothouse markets? Can they go to the coldframe markets? Can they go to the hotbed markets? Can they go to the cold frame markets? Can they go to the hot frame markets? Can they go to the cold bed markets? Can they go to the hot bed markets? Can they go to the cold pit markets? Can they go to the hot pit markets? Can they go to the cold house markets? Can they go to the hot house markets? Can they go to the cold greenhouse markets? Can they go to the hot greenhouse markets? Can they go to the cold conservatory markets? Can they go to the hot conservatory markets? Can they go to the cold hothouse markets? Can they go to the hot hothouse markets? Can they go to the cold coldframe markets? Can they go to the hot coldframe markets? Can they go to the cold hotbed markets? Can they go to the hot hotbed markets? Can they go to the cold cold frame markets? Can they go to the hot hot frame markets? Can they go to the cold cold bed markets? Can they go to the hot hot bed markets? Can they go to the cold cold pit markets? Can they go to the hot hot pit markets? Can they go to the cold cold house markets? Can they go to the hot hot house markets? Can they go to the cold cold greenhouse markets? Can they go to the hot hot greenhouse markets? Can they go to the cold cold conservatory markets? Can they go to the hot hot conservatory markets? Can they go to the cold cold hothouse markets? Can they go to the hot hot hothouse markets? Can they go to the cold cold coldframe markets? Can they go to the hot hot coldframe markets? Can they go to the cold cold hotbed markets? Can they go to the hot hot hotbed markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold frame markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot frame markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold bed markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot bed markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold pit markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot pit markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold house markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot house markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold greenhouse markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot greenhouse markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold conservatory markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot conservatory markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold hothouse markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot hothouse markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold coldframe markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot coldframe markets? Can they go to the cold cold cold hotbed markets? Can they go to the hot hot hot hotbed markets?

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Subscriber.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
120 La Salle-st., Chicago.
17 Broad-st., New York.
Railway STOCKS and BONDS and all approved securities bought and sold, or carried on conservative margins.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS.
170 DEARBORN STREET.

FIRST-CLASS MUNICIPAL BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
WILLIAM HENRY & CO.,

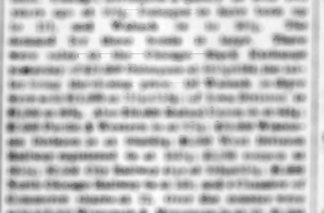
Mr. Chas. J. Singer
CHO. C. HARRIOR & CO.

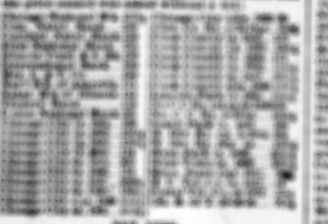
BUSINESS.

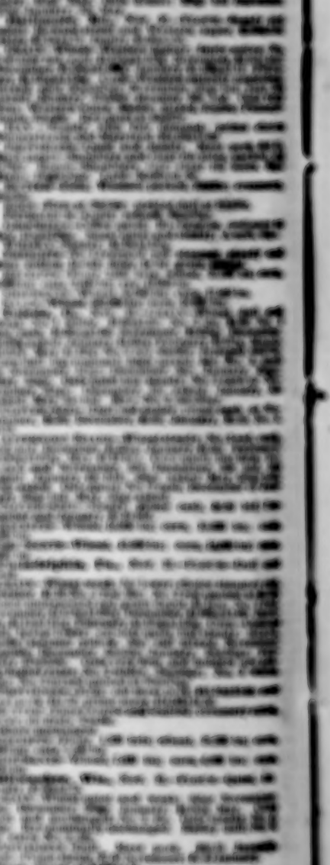
Trading in New York Stocks Dead—The Position of St. Paul Very Doubtful.

The Produce Markets Irregular, and Averaged Lower, and Closed Tame.

Large Long Selling in Wheat, and Some in Provisions—The Gen Position.







THE COURTS.

The Rev. Obadiah Rose Walks Out of Court with a Verdict-Cash.

Justice Lawrence Found Guilty, and Still Justice Lawrence—Other Criminal Cases—The Board.

A Verdict for the Rev. Obadiah Rose.

Late Legal Decisions.

THE RECORD.

Beware.

OF THE IMPOSITIONS OF WORTHLESS AND CHEAP FURS that are now being offered by unscrupulous dealers, who are taking advantage of the present high prices of Furs to foist upon the public inferior goods, we would say that our stock is entirely exempt from such, having been selected with great care, and purchased before the recent advance in prices.

A WELL-KNOWN DECISION.

DRY TUTOR.

WHAT A PUPILLAR SAYS.

FURS.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS

184 Fifth-av., New York.

Seal Skin—English Dyed—Sacques at $285, $300, $325, $350, $360, etc.

Seal Skin Sacques and Cloaks,

At $385, $400, $425, $450, $500, and upwards.

Shorter Sq. Lined Circulars at $55.00, $60, $65, $70, and $75.

Mink Lined Circulars at $70, $80, $100, $125.

Silk and Velvet Fur-Lined Garments at $45, $50, $75, $80, $100, $125, $175, and upwards.

For Trimmings, all varieties and prices: Muffs, Collars, Boas, Sacques and Cloaks, Seal Skins, Gloves, and Caps, Fur Robes and Mats.

TOBACCO CHEWERS

A REWARD

ZOO-ZOO

CHEWING TOBACCO

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Dyspepsia in Brief.

Brown's Iron Bitters is Good.

KID GLOVES P. Centemeri & Co.'s.

SCALES

WRITERS

WHITE STAR LINE

Great Reduction in Cabin Rates

ONLY $60, $80, $100

By all the Steamers of this First-class Line.

40 SOUTH CLARK ST.

Cunard Line.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW OR LONDONDERRY.

DOMINION LINE.

STATE LINE.

GUION LINE.

Alaska, Arizona, Oregon, Etc.

Cook County—Proposals.

SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS.

KENNEDY'S

Extract of Meat

SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.

THE NINTH WARD.

Continuation of the Trial of the Perpetrators of Election Frauds in the Second Precinct.

The Seller Has and Will Strike Hard in a Valuable Blue Light—Some Light to Be Thrown on the Poll-Book Mystery.

The trial of the alleged perpetrators of the Ninth Ward election frauds was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Gary. The five defendants and their counsel were collected here in waiting-rig to appearance, and the court-room that there seemed to admit. Quite a number of Citizens and Congress counsel and took part in the trial. They were informed by State Lawyers, Messrs. Sullivan and Ewens, and after them came Trial Lyons, and Clerk Judge Gary and always. [illegible] Some features of these unfortunate occurrences.

Mr. Warren pleaded and alleged that his client did not keep the court waiting intentionally. Judge Gary said that if the case was not at a quicker conclusion he would be at he to [illegible].

John O. Clark, of No. 153 West Madison street, who stood last spring, but failed to find any entry of that fact in the poll-book, was the first witness examined.

DANIEL HUNT.

Daniel Hunt, of No. 151 West Washington street, a railroad janitor at the Canton-House, next took the stand.

"Are you now last spring?" Gen. Ewens inquired.

"I was [illegible]," was the reply.

"Were you driving on the load while hunting on [illegible]?"

"No, sir."

Witness continued to the record. They asked what right I had to vote, and I replied that I was not in question for any person to have. I considered it a question, that I had been assessed and he didn't see a ballot for, and intended to deposit the ballot. The [illegible] and I voted and continued to deposit the [illegible] to the assessor's office. I was not sworn. I was not asked to take the oath. I voted upon my own [illegible].

JOHN WIGGIN.

John Wiggin, the former West Town Clerk, was then by agreement the ballot-books used at the Ninth Ward polling places. He found the register books effected, and the ballots in the box at the Second Precinct.

"Did you [illegible] your name down [illegible]?" Mr. Ewens asked.

"I [illegible] and the name down was not [illegible]."

"Was [illegible] as that?" said the Court's [illegible].

"I do not [illegible] the questions were, and both the ex-West Town Clerks withdrew [illegible] in the Ninth.

"How was the largest vote ever cast in [illegible] ward cast?"

"I do not know."

JOHN WIGGIN, one of the defendants, was called to the stand. He said, "I am a clerk in the County Building. I attended as judge of election last spring. There were no tickets on counted that were not cast, and no ballots were [illegible]."

There was yesterday more shrieks, and he escaped where they [illegible] the cases. He pleaded at their arrest for the [illegible] of the examination, and alleged that no affidavits had been made to them. He continued: "The [illegible] of votes as [illegible] Second Precinct [illegible] the vote was [illegible] to which a ballot-box [illegible] to [illegible] to the [illegible] Ward. [illegible] to [illegible] to the [illegible] Ward. [illegible] to [illegible] to the [illegible] Ward.